

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

Mammoth Mountain lavas

Rhyolite of Mammoth Mountain (Pleistocene)—Sparsely porphyritic, low-silica sodic rhyolite

containing small plagioclase, anorthoclase, biotite, and clinopyroxene phenocrysts;

occurs mainly as flows and domes at or near base of porphyritic quartz latite sequence

of Mammoth Mountain (unit Qqm), but one or two bodies appear interbedded higher

in sequence (R.P. Koeppen, oral commun., 1976); two domes yield K-Ar ages of 256

consisting predominantly of angular to subangular blocks and lapilli of gray aphyric

rhyolite varying in texture from dense to pumiceous; contains 10–15 percent of flattened, oblate, bread-crusted blocks to which adjacent fragments are agglutinated;

restricted to the northwest flank of Panum Crater and probably originated from collapse

of an early dorne within the crater; stratigraphic relations and radiocarbon dating of

associated tephra deposits indicate age of about 550 yr B.P. (Seih and Bursik, 1986)

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Alluvial, lacustrine, and hot spring deposits

Approximate time scale

(nonlinear scale)

VOLCANIC ROCKS

Intermediate to mafic rocks